

locality ; and, so far as I am aware, no other specimens have yet been found. It differs from any of the *Cassididæ* that I have met with in its thin texture and its pure white colour ; the deep rounded furrow or excavation at the angle makes it at once a most conspicuous species.

2. *CASSIS SOPHIA*. (Plate XLIV. fig. 2.)

Shell globosely inflated, rather solid ; spire moderately raised, apex rather obtuse ; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, tabulated above, spirally grooved next the suture, the last whorl obliquely striated and transversely distantly finely ridged, more than four fifths the length of the shell, deeply grooved at the base ; columella arched, concave, faintly wrinkled, expanded and covering the perforation ; whitish, the last two whorls ornamented with rows of large fulvous-red square blotches ; lip reflexed and toothed, the teeth on the basal portion nearly extending across the lip, obsolete at the upper part.

Length 2 inches 9 lines, breadth 2 inches 4 lines, height 2 inches.

Hab. Under Grassy Head, mouth of the Macleay River, north of Port Jackson, New South Wales (*coll. Brazier*).

I obtained this example during a stay of one week at the mouth of the Macleay River. I also obtained broken and beach-worn examples at the mouth of the Nambuccra River, twelve miles further north ; but from that to the Clarence River, some hundred and fifty miles, I found no more traces of the species.

3. *CYPRÆA COXI*. (Plate XLIV. figs. 3, 3a.)

Shell oblong-oval, rather thin, base almost flat ; sides rounded, anterior end contracted and moderately prominent, posterior end produced ; aperture narrow, nearly straight ; teeth thick, obtuse, yellowish white, on the outer edge 13 in number and confined to the margin of the aperture, on the columellar side from 15 to 16, the four lower ones rather prominent, the others almost obsolete ; light orange-yellow or cream-colour, smooth and polished, ornamented with two faint yellowish-white bands, with a faint indication of longitudinal hair-like lines ; interior cream-colour.

Length 10, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$, height $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Dupuch's Island, north-west coast of Australia (*coll. J. C. Cox*).

This species was collected by Mr. Thatcher, about four years ago, at the above locality.

7. Descriptions of six new Species of Land-Shells from Australia and Lord Howe's Island. By J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., M.R.S.N.S.W.

1. *HELIX (MICROCYSTIS) CATLETTI*.

Shell imperforate, depressedly turbinate, rather thin, wrinkled on the upper part, rather shining, horny-green, with a pale yellow

band on the periphery and a dark brown narrow band above and below it; spire depressedly conical; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, rather flat, the last rather large and convex, slightly angled in the middle, base moderately convex; covered with a horny-green epidermis; aperture angularly lunar; lip simple, acute, columellar margin shortly reflected.

Diam. maj. 4, min. $3\frac{1}{2}$, alt. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Lord Howe's Island, off the coast of New South Wales (*coll. Australian Museum*).

This species I have named after Mr. W. H. Catlett, Secretary of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

2. *HELIX (CONULUS) LIARDETI*.

Shell perforated, depressedly globose, very thin, pellucid, shining, faintly and irregularly, closely, obliquely striated, horny-green; spire obtusely convex, suture moderately impressed; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, roundly convex, slowly increasing, the last large, convexly rounded, base convex and striated in the same manner as the upper surface; umbilicus minute; aperture oblique, roundly lunate; peristome simple, margins distant, columellar margin recurved and partly concealing the minute umbilicus.

Diam. maj. $\frac{3}{4}$, min. $\frac{1}{2}$, alt. $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Hab. Picton, New South Wales; under wood in company with *H. morti*, Cox (*coll. Lieutenant Liardet, R.N.*).

This minute species was collected by my friend Lieutenant Liardet, who only found one example during his stay of a month at the locality given above.

3. *HELIX (GALAXIAS) LIVERPOOLENSIS*.

Shell perforate, globularly conical, thin, rather strongly rugosely and plicately striated, (under the lens) finely granulated, covered with a horny-yellow epidermis, with a small narrow chestnut spiral band below the suture; spire conoid, obtuse; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, convex, the last large and inflated, descending in front, base convex, smoother than the upper surface; perforation small, more than half covered, encircled with a faint broad chestnut band; aperture oblique, roundly lunate; peristome moderately straight, thin on the upper part, thickened and reflected at the columellar margin, which is white.

Diam. maj. 8, min. $6\frac{3}{4}$, alt. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Liverpool range, interior of New South Wales (*coll. Australian Museum*).

This shell was obtained by Mr. George Masters during his visit to the above locality. It approaches nearly to *Helix leptogramma*, Pfr., but differs in having a narrow chestnut band just under the suture, with a faint one of the same colour round the perforation.

4. *HELIX (ZONITES) GAWLERI*.

Shell umbilicated, convexly depressed, thin, very closely rugosely wrinkled with oblique striæ to the periphery, interstices smooth; shining, horny-brown, with dark reddish oblique streaks here and there; spire small, suture impressed; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, moderately convex,

the last large, inflated in front, depressed above, base convex, yellowish, glossy, sculptured with striæ giving it a wrinkled appearance; umbilicus large and deep, rounded at the edge, with the striæ more distinct and running into the interior; aperture oblique, ovately lunate, interior pinkish; peristome simple, thin, margins nearly approximating, the outer arched, columellar thin and reflexed.

Diam. maj. 8, min. 6, alt. 4 lines.

Hab. Mount-Lofty ranges, near Adelaide, South Australia (*coll. Brazier*).

This species appears to be quite common in a subfossil state in and around Adelaide.

5. TORNATELLINA INCONSPICUA.

Shell somewhat perforate, rather turreted, very thin, transparent, shining, moderately smooth, with very faint oblique striæ (as seen under the lens), bright yellowish horn-colour; spire very little elongated, obtuse at the apex; whorls 5, convex, impressed at the suture, the last equalling about half of the length; aperture ovate, with a thin central vertical tooth; columella twisted and entering spirally; peristome simple, acute.

Length 1 line, diam. $\frac{1}{2}$; length of aperture $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab. Lord Howe's Island (*coll. Australian Museum*).

6. ? SIMPULOPSIS MASTERSI.

Shell somewhat globose, thin, very faintly and irregularly transversely striated, marked with irregular reddish- and yellowish-brown flames running rather obliquely; spire very small, conical; suture impressed; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, convex, the last very largely and openly dilated; aperture rather large, wide, ovately lunate; columella arched, and not thickened; peristome simple, acute.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$; length of aperture $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Hab. Lord Howe's Island (*coll. Australian Museum*).

Only one example of this species was found, in company with *Tornatellina inconspicua*, by Mr. Masters when collecting at the above island.

8. Additional Notes on the Raptorial Birds of North-western India. By A. ANDERSON, F.Z.S.

[Received April 9, 1872.]

Since forwarding my last paper on the Raptorial Birds of North-western India (see P. Z. S. 1872, p. 68), I have gathered together a considerable amount of valuable information relative to some of the species therein touched upon, which I hasten to lay before the Society.

Following the same order as before, I shall commence with the Imperial Eagle of Jerdon, and proceed to show that under this name